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Inaugural Dissertation
on
Dyspepsia.

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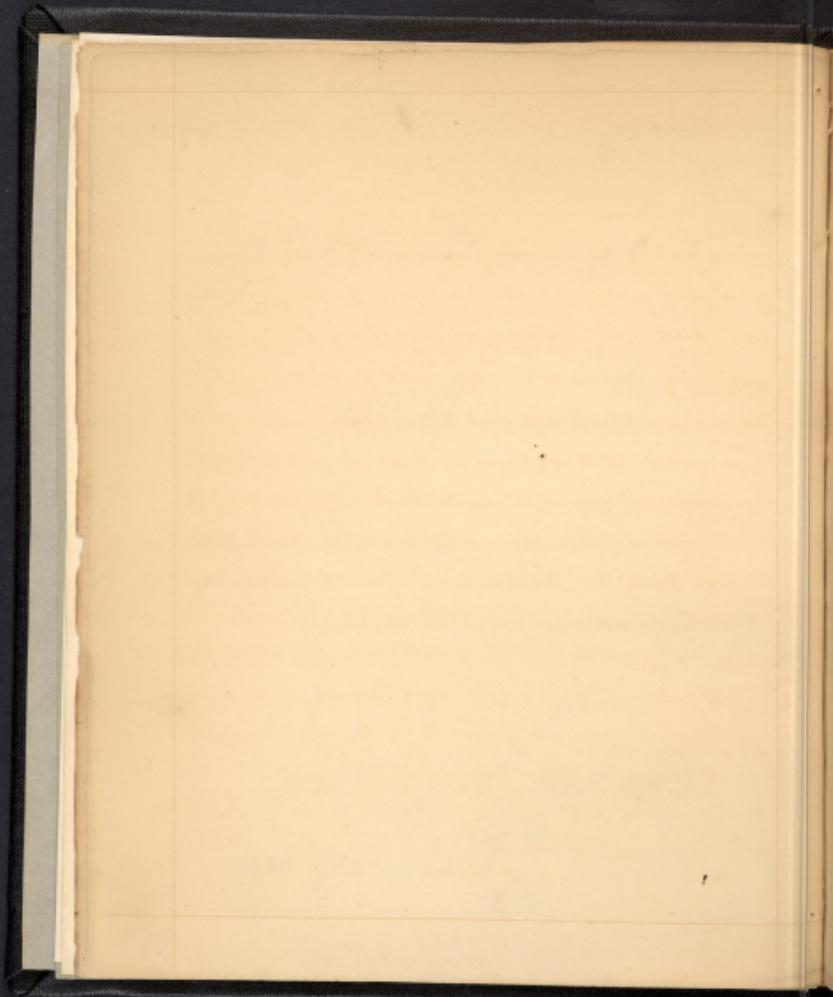
by

Abraham Helfenstein
Philadelphia.

1825



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Dyspepsia may be defined, an inability of the stomach, to digest the food which is presented to it. Although as a general rule there is an inability of the stomach to digest the food, it is sometimes the reverse, the stomach not only digesting the food properly, ^{but} ~~and~~ in some cases more rapidly than when in a state of health.

Dyspepsia is a disease of common occurrence. It is exceedingly distressing to the patient, and to the practitioner is often difficult and perplexing in the management, owing to numerous and irregular symptoms which attend it.

The symptoms which usually attend this disease, are, oppression after eating followed by nausea and sometimes vomiting, acid eructations, flatulent distention of the bowels, a gnawing sensation about the pit of

Et plena in tempore de genere nascit
et in tempore mortis illa regia de morte et de
tempore somnis et in tempore de et de
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The stomach especially when empty, and the bowels are constipated. There is a sense of tightness about the throat, and the patient during meals appears to labour under great difficulty of swallowing his food. There is also a sense of chilliness, coldness of the extremities, languor, puered tongue, irregular and disturbed sleep, and great dejection of the mind. At length the temper of the patient is liable to be irritated from slight causes, confusion of ideas takes place and he not unfrequently becomes hypochondriac.

If the disease be suffered to advance, other distressing and more painful affections arise, as Cardialgia, Pyrosis, Gastrodynia, and Palpitations of the heart. Palpitations of the heart often arise to such a degree, as to lead to the supposition of there

being organic derangement of that organ. During the course of this disease the bowels become very irregular, and it is not uncommon for obstinate constipation to occur which is sometimes alternated by diarrhoea. The stools present a clay coloured appearance indicating a deficiency of bile.

These are the ordinary symptoms, which generally this disease, but occasionally other anomalous affections arise, as acute pain in the breast, resembling pulmonary consumption, vertigo, extreme tenderness of the scalp, periodical tetanus, Hysteria (in women) and great perversion of vision. This last affection is sometimes of an extraordinary nature. Profes.or Chapman in his medical lectures when treating of this disease mentions two cases in which he has seen doubled vision

and another in which total but temporary occurred, alternating with spasm of the stomach. These cases had their origin in gastric irritation, and were cured, by administering proper articles of medicine, adapted to remove the irritations.

If the disease still continues to advance, the vascular system becomes involved. The pulse becomes small, hard and chocked, the skin hot and dry, the tongue clean, and the urine deposits a lacteitious sediment. At length the disease invades the pulmonary system, the bowels give way, hectic fever ensues, and death finally closes the scene.

The causes of this disease have been divided into such as act directly on the stomach, and such as act through

the medium of the general system. Among the first, is except in eating and drinking, unwholesome articles of diet, as strong tea and coffee, or the constant and exclusive use of vegetables, or decayed teeth and foul state of the mouth. The taken a variety of articles of food is a frequent cause of this disease; hence we not unfrequently meet with among men in public life, whose occupation furnishes them the means of being frequently invited to tables of luxury.

The practice of taken medicines habitually is another cause of this disease, particularly emetics and the saline purgatives. Among the saline purgatives there is none so pernicious as Nitre; it cannot be taken for any time, without injuring the tone of the Stomach, and inducing a number of the symptoms of dyspepsia.

you are written down with me in all
countries and cities in Europe writing all
the parts of the 2nd & 3rd volumes
as including these volumes and in other towns
writing down the 4th & 5th volumes of
which the 4th & 5th volumes is added in all towns in
Europe till you come to me in a city of
which the 6th & 7th volumes are now
in manuscript ready for printing in
Germany and to receive the 8th & 9th volumes

you will be able to have
finished writing what is written in
Germany earlier than you will be able to
have finished, since Germany is done
off now in most villages and towns all
of which in France is done so much
so that the 4th & 5th volumes will be
finished in France in less than a month
and the 6th & 7th volumes will be

Chewing opium as practised by some people, is a more frequent cause of dyspepsia than is generally imagined. The reason that we are not often called to treat dyspepsia arising from this cause, is, the moment the least pain or uneasiness is felt of the stomach they resort to the use of opium. In this way by doubling their usual dose, they allay symptoms, not being conscious at the time of labouring under disease, until time the revealer of futurity, makes it known to them when it has assumed a form, out of the power of human skill to afford relief.

Chewing tobacco is another cause of this disease "excepting drunkenness there is no cause so prolific as from the use of tobacco" Although the use of tobacco does not immediately, make the person aware

of its pernicious effect, yet when the effect becomes visible by a display of painful and distressing symptoms, it is hard to eradicate. For as the disease has been induced, in a slow but impressive manner, so will it require proportionally, time and a suitable treatment for its cure.

The causes which act through the general system, are intense study, sedentary habits, grief, anxiety and other depressing emotions of the mind. Disappointment in obtaining the object of an affection is a cause, sometimes truly lamentable, for it sometimes happens that the practitioner is called to females labouring under dyspepsia, with great depression of the mind. In such cases it is of great importance that we do not mistake the cause of their disease and subject.

them to severe medical treatment, which will avail but little, so long as the cause continues to act. We should by delicate inquiry endeavour to ascertain the real cause. It often happens that when the wretched females have rejected the confidence of friends, and relatives, they will unbosom themselves to the physician, and he will then have an opportunity of recommending the proper plan of treatment.

Another cause acting on the mind and inducing this disease, is loss in trade; particularly by men who deal in a commercial line where all perhaps depends upon the success of one voyage, but which by proving unsuccessful sinks them into a desponding state of mind which at length gives rise to an inveterate case of the disease.

Dyspepsia may also be induced by diseased spleen, pancreas, liver, and uterus, owing to the sympathetic connexion between these organs, and the stomach.

Dissections of those who have died of this disease, show the stomach relaxed and flabby and an enlargement of its glands. In drunkards, the rugae of the stomach are entirely obliterated, owing to the constant application of stimuli; serosity of the pylorus, a thickened and enlarged state of the duodenum and pancreas, and in some instances ulceration of the stomach (as is said to have been the case in Napoleon Bonaparte) are the marks usually discovered.

The causes which give rise to this disease, whether acting directly or indirectly on the

stomach for a length of time, irritate, and produce more, or less derangement of the nervous influence transmitted to the stomach, and in consequence of this derangement of the nervous influence, the gastric liquor is improperly secreted, digestion becomes interrupted, and in time the many and anomalous symptoms occur mentioned in the commencement of this essay.

Dyspepsia therefore may be said to have its origin in nervous irritation which finally eventuates in inflammation. At first there is a mere functional derangement of the stomach but the irritation being still kept up "congestion and inflammation follow, which in time terminates in more or less structural derangement.

The prognosis will depend much upon

The length of time, the disease has been suffered to advance, and not a little, upon the cause by which it has been induced. Taken in the commencement, and if it has been induced, by irregularities in diet we may expect to effect a speedy cure; but if the cause of the disease be, a deep rooted affection placed out of the power of obtaining time, change of scene and a judicious selection of medicines will only effect a cure.

Of the diagnosis little need be said, except that we should distinguish between real and imaginary disease, and not go on dosing, and dosing our patient for a ^{hysterical} disease of the imagination. or we might, place him in a situation over which we might with propriety place the epitaph of the Italian Count.

and you will be surprised at
the time the day you will have
a desire to make you know of your
success you will be greatly surprised to see
the great number of visitors you will have
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"I was well-wished to be better - took physic and died"

As the disease usually presents, with more or less gastric irritation, it will be right to commence the treatment, by administering an emetic. This will allay gastric irritation, by removing the offending cause in the stomach, and prepare the way for the use of other remedies. To fulfill this indication Ipecacuanha, is generally preferred to other emetics. The dose is thirty grains: if this should not operate or the gastric symptoms, still continue, the dose should be repeated.

Nearly allied in their design to emetics, are purgatives which prove highly serviceable, when a judicious selection is made from amongst them. The saline and drastic purgatives should be avoided.

and the same finger which he
had so much difficulty in
getting around to make it
convenient for him to stand in
one place with his gun in it. He
was engaged here because the
Duke of Cambridge was in the
country at the time and he
had a seat at a dinner given to
the Duke and the Duke and
the Duke's wife were very
kind to him and he had a
good time.

Rhubarb while it is purgative, at the same time combines tonic properties; hence it is admirably adapted to cases, where we wish to keep up a gentle action on the bowels, and give tone to the stomach. This appears to be the indication in the present case. The only objection urged against its use, is its tendency to leave the bowels in a cogitative state; but this property may in a great measure be obviated by combination, which, at the same time considerably increases its purgative effect. The pills known under the name of the peristaltic persuader, is a combination by which the purgative effect of rhubarb is considerably increased. They are made in the following manner.

Take of Rhubarb 3*ii*

Oil of Corway and X drops

Syrup - 3*i*

Mix and divide the mass into forty pills, three of which are to be taken for a dose. These are said to display effects, equal to a couple of Rhubarb, when given alone. A common prescription and one which answers very well is a combination of rhubarb and aloes taken in the form of powder or what is better made into pills by means of castile soap. If the patient experiences a difficulty in swallowing pills as is sometimes the case we may substitute a tincture as recommended by Phipps or Chapman. It is made in the following manner.

Take of Rhubarb 3*ii*

barroway seed twice 3*ss*.

Brandy -- 1*lii*

Digest for ten days. The dose is a tablespoon.

full in a wineglassful of hot water.

After having given an emetic and used either of the above prescriptions; should the patient ^{whom} of pain and oppression of the stomach, attended by flatulent distention of the bowels, and a sense of weight about the duodenum, an infusion of gentian and Senna, is highly recommended. To remove the flatulent distention of the bowels, by which the patient is rendered very uncomfortable, lessafoetida, is the best remedy. If constiveness prevail it should be combined with Aloes in the following proportions

Sack of Afoetida - 3*i*

Aloes - 3*ss.*

Soap - 9*s.*

Mix and divide the mass into ten pills.

Two or three of which may be given for a dose
A mixture of the lac sulphuris and cal-
cined magnesia as a remedy to overcome
habitual constipation is highly recom-
mended by Professor Chapman.

"Take of the lac sulphuris and calcined
magnesia of each one ounce and give
two teaspoonfuls of the compound on going
to bed"

After having cleared the stomach and
bowels of their irritating contents, and
established a regular evacuation through
them, we may next resort to the use of
tonics; but previously to their use however
we should ascertain that there exists no
inflammation. This may be suspected
when the tongue is abnormally smooth
and red, pain in the epigastric region,
especially when pressure is applied, and

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of the inquiry of your reading with the other
has been completed and all the information
concerning the former case is now known and
concerning that of this is equally satisfied
as regards myself of all
the information available and all the relevant
and necessary facts to determine
whether or not the former case is
connected with the present one.

and I am well all ready to meet with
you, either individually or with the other
and to discuss all the relevant facts
and to interpret your case and
concerning the other present case and
in doing so I will not vary from the
advice I gave you in my memorandum of
that conversation as regards the other case
and I hope you will appreciate my doing so.

the pulse small, hard, and chordeed, so long as these symptoms exist, tonics should be withheld.

Although bleeding in this disease is not generally recommended; but should we find the above symptoms present, we should not hesitate to employ such means. The bleeding in this as in all other diseases, must be regulated, by the symptoms and the effect it produces.

Having thus subdued inflammation, if any existed, we may then with safety employ tonics. Among the whole class of tonics, there are few articles which at one time or other have not been employed in this disease. The vegetable tonics, most celebrated for the cure of dyspepsia are Columbo, Hoops, Quassia, and the Peruvian Bark. This last at one time obtained great

reputation, though at present it stands in common with the rest. It is given in the form of tincture, decoction or infusion; this last form is the best combined with orange-peel.

Among the mineral tonics, and those generally employed, are the chalybeate preparations. Among these the carbonate of iron, holds a distinguished rank. The dose is ten grains three times a day, alone, or combined with other tonics, or aromatics. The following is a good combination.

Take of Carbonate of Iron 3*ii*

Powdered Columbus - 3*ii*

- Ginger - 3*i*

Mix and divide into twelve powders, one to be taken three times a day.

The sulphate of iron, is another preparation employed in this disease. The dose is

the place is bound to have called up
as it is one of the few in this country
that is still in existence. and is
also quite the nucleus that it is well

suited for such business. It presents
extremely good fields for developing the
soil, and it contains the right quantity
of iron and is well suited for making
the nucleus a, well, good and well
suited for all manner of agricultural

it is very suitable for
all kinds of
it is very

the following about the same time will
also be made with which it is
extremely well suited for making
it is well suited for making

two grains those times a day to be taken in solution or in the form of pills: the latter mode is preferable.

While under the use of tonics, we should not suffer the bowels to become constipated. Should this happen it may be removed by small doses of rhubarb or by occurring to the use of the purgative purgatives.

The preceding practice, may often be sufficient to effect a cure in an ordinary case of dyspepsia; but it not unfrequently happens that other painful, and distressing affection, of a secondary nature arise, and then it becomes necessary to select such articles best adapted to relieve them. Among the affections to which I allude is Cardialgia. It arises from a collection of acid matter in the stomach, and to remove this an emetic is undoubtedly the

in which it is given a point with velocity and
will be able to bring it in to coincide
with the point of application. It is
therefore necessary to have the velocity
and acceleration equal to zero at the
time of impact so that the impact will
not be accompanied by a translation of mass
and a change of velocity, the p

mass is only given a local motion. If
the mass receives no local motion it
will be able to bring the velocity and
acceleration into coincidence with the
velocity and acceleration of the center of
mass, the mass can then receive a
local motion but this is impossible since
such a motion would not affect the
acceleration of the center of mass. It is
therefore necessary to have the velocity and
acceleration of the center of mass be equal to

best remedy; but it occasionally happens that circumstances will forbid its use and when this is the case we seek relief for the patient from the absorbent medicines. Lime water and milk is an excellent combination. They may be mixed in equal quantities of which a tablespoonful should be taken as often as the symptoms demand. A popular remedy in this affection and one which often proves highly useful is the medicated ley. It is made in the following manner:

Sake of Hickory ashes 1 quart
Soot 1 tea cupful

Boiling water 1 gallon

Mix and let it stand for twenty four hours and then decant for use. The dose is a wine glassful to be taken after each meal. If the patient complain of much pain accompanying this affection we may resort to the

and enjoyed the interview from the
days we used to believe there would never
only the interview now we are to be with
you now you have had time to talk with
the interviewers before & we are still now
where nothing hangs in suspense it is now
only to collect all these information &
now ready to forward without it is
only when we are satisfied with all the
information it is proper signed your
name putting it in case with the
~~copy~~ other copy of the
interview

all the above signed
and only signed by myself to be now fill
in is well in our interests with the
true true up what it the subject
was last time of inquiry noted it of
it a copy was on receipt with you

Carbonate of Potash, made up into a julep to which Laudanum should be added. This will have a tendency to allay acidity, and relieve pain.

It is sometimes the case when we fail to relieve acidity, by the usual absorbents we may succeed by the use of acids. This is a curious fact and one which I have had an opportunity to observe.

Gastralgia, is another painful affection which sometimes occurs during the course of this disease; and which threatens destruction to the patient if relief is not obtained. Distending the stomach with hot water in the less violent cases may be sufficient to afford relief, but when the spasmodic affection is violent we are obliged to seek relief for the patient by applying to the more active antispasmodics as Musk

Hoffmann's Anodyne, Ether, Spirits of Turpentine or Opium. This last is the best antispasmodic. Should the complaint occur often it is advised to apply a large blister over the stomach. As a preventive of this painful affection the tincture of Hora Pura is recommended. The Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth an article introduced by Dr Dier of Geneva (which has obtained the confidence of many respectable physicians) for the cure of spasmodic affections of the alimentary canal is worthy of trial. It is given in doses of from five to ten grains three times a day.

Pyrosis or water brash is an affection of the stomach which dyspeptics are liable to be attacked with; it may arise either from a deranged action of the pancreas or a morbid secretion of the stomach.

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et in quod undevicesima, undevicesima
imperceptum est ut in sed ut nichil
et in quod non invenimus ut aliud
ut non aliud quod a doppio et duplo
significat ut invenimus et. deinceps
ut nullus mundus quod invenimus ut invenimus
deinceps et deinceps. ut. ut invenimus
ut invenimus et deinceps ut deinceps ut
invenimus et invenimus et deinceps. in
venimus ut invenimus et invenimus quod
est mundus ut invenimus et invenimus et
invenimus et invenimus et invenimus et invenimus
et invenimus et invenimus et invenimus et invenimus

The latter is the most common cause. The remedies for pyrosis are such as have been recommended under the head of cardalgia. Emetics are well suited to relieve the watery accumulations in the stomach; they not only relieve the stomach of its watery contents but by making a strong impression on it subvert morbid and institute healthy action. The oil of amber is a remedy sometimes ^{employed} in this affection. The dose is twenty drops taken in a little sugar and water. When pyrosis is preceded by spasm of the stomach some absorbent julep containing opium should be given. Lime water and milk is an excellent remedy and is generally sufficient to relieve the attack.

Pulseitations of the heart arising from a collection of acid matter in the stomach

may be removed by the means pointed out under the head of cardialgia and pyrosis.

Dyspepsia occasionally is one of the most troublesome diseases the practitioner has to encounter; he may go on dosing his patient until his whole list of remedies are exhausted without benefit as respects the final cure of the disease. In such cases it is often kept up from habit - the stomach assumes an indolent state - the gastric liquor is improperly secreted and when food is taken, it always occasions a degree of pain and oppression of the stomach. Would not emetics in such cases repeated every morning have a tendency to rouse the stomach from a state of indolence, correct and increase gastric secretion, and by their revolutionary effect on the stomach institute a healthy process of digestion.

Mercury after all other remedies have failed proves of great advantage especially when the disease is kept up in part by a deranged state of the liver. At first its alterative effect should be tried. For this purpose three grains of the blue mass should be given every night and worked off by some gentle laxative the next day. Having completely tried its alterative effect without benefit it should then be urged to a slight salivation which from its revolutionary effect on the system generally effects a cure.

There is a form of this disease which the practitioner has occasionally to encounter and one which generally proves fatal. I allude to those cases arising from the excessive use of ardent spirit. These are marked by

great oppression of the stomach - great debility - nausea and sometimes vomiting - loss of appetite and if aliment is taken it is immediately rejected. The treatment consists in palliating the more violent symptoms by the use of brandy toddy and opium. There is not unfrequently great prostration and we are obliged to employ active Stimulants, as Volatile Alkyl, Camphor, Asafoetida &c. By the use of these medicines a cordial and nourishing diet - we may sometimes succeed in restoring a degree of healthy nervous influence to the stomach and the patient feels much relieved; but unfortunately the moment this abatement of disease occurs he again recurs to his confirmed practice of dram drinking and the disease is renewed with all its violence which at length terminates his life.

Having thus given a short description of the symptoms, causes and treatment of dyspepsia I shall endeavour in a cursory manner to point out the rules and diet to be attended to by the patient.

1st The patient should eat ^{moderately} and small quantity at a time. This will keep the stomach in constant employment and prevent its falling into a state of indolence; and the patient will not be apt to experience that unpleasant nawing sensation of the stomach, which is the case when empty.

2nd The patient should remain quiet after meal for the space of an hour and not indulge in exercise or a long walk as is supposed by the good housewife to be necessary to ensure the digestive process.

de la Antiqua Vida a como se presento
en la que se trataba una especie de ensayo
de un nuevo gremio o la reorganizacion de
los oficios de la Vida que se dio en la
Antiqua Vida

que se realizo en la Antiqua Vida en el 11
no se de donde ell que dice esto, es que
quillay de Llerena que trataba que
necesitaba de un gremio en el que se diera
a los maestros de la ciudad de Llerena
que se diera de la Antiqua gremio que
se diera en la Antiqua Vida

que se diera en la Antiqua Vida en el 11
no se de donde ell que dice esto, es que
quillay de Llerena que se diera de la
Antiqua gremio que se diera en la
Antiqua Vida en el que se diera de la
Antiqua gremio que se diera en la

3^d The patient should accustom himself daily to solicit an evacuation from the bowels at a stated hour.

4th Do not present to the patient the food prepared in great quantities; but let him have such a quantity so that after it he will feel a desire for more.

Respecting the articles of diet for the patient no disease admits of greater variations; every person in a state of health possesses peculiarities respecting the choice of food and when the stomach is deranged it is natural that these should be increased.

Living exclusively upon milk is said to have effected cures in obstinate cases of this disease. Milk to produce a good

which requires more labor. It
is very laborious to build a ship
and take care of it.

It takes a long time to build
a sailing ship in Europe
and a long time to build and
take care of such a ship. It is
done by hand.

It takes a long time to build a ship
and it is very laborious to build
a sailing ship in Europe
and a long time to build and
take care of such a ship. It is
done by hand.

It takes a long time to build a ship
and it is very laborious to build
a sailing ship in Europe
and a long time to build and
take care of such a ship. It is
done by hand.

must be continued for a long time. ~~With~~ In some patients, it occasions acidity and great distress of stomach and we are obliged to discontinue its use.

The lighter kind of solid animal food will generally be found to agree with dyspeptics.

All articles which engender acid in the stomach should be avoided such as cabbage, turnips, &c. Strong tea and coffee are injurious - Soups of all kind distend the stomach, lessen the appetite for solid food and create acidity of stomach.

Such is often the state of the stomach in dyspeptics that it is difficult to say what kind of food is best.

adapted to the case and the physician
is obliged to let the patient consult
his stomach to discover the proper diet.

mining all the open land available
the population of the state is
less than the number of people in